

前言

该书第一册共有 4 个单元，每个单元围绕一个主题，如 1. 个人经历 (Personal Experiences)、2. 兴趣爱好 (Hobbies and Interests)、3. 学校生活 (School Life)、4. 社会问题 (Social Issues)。每个单元包含听力、阅读、写作和口语练习。听力部分有短篇对话和短文；阅读部分有短文和表格；写作部分有短文写作和书信写作；口语部分有角色扮演和小组讨论。此外，书中还附有词汇表和语法讲解。本书适合初中一年级学生使用，旨在提高学生的英语综合应用能力。

· 員 ·

亦适宜于作为英语课外活动、参加英语演讲的脚本使用。

我们的目的是给大学生和英语爱好者提供学习和操练的课堂，一旦遇到真正需要使用英语口语的场合，就有信心、有底气了。有了一定的文化背景知识，记牢了一定量的句型和词组，具有够用的语言储备，再加上大量的反复练习，活学活用，就可以举一反三、临场发挥、脱口而出。

本书由长沙理工大学外国语学院部分老师负责编写，陈建生院长担任主审，熊丽君副院长担任主编，肖健玲、李春华担任副主编，参加该书编写的教师有：李春芳（~~湖南长沙理工大学外国语学院教授~~），雷英、李修群（~~湖南长沙理工大学外国语学院教授~~），周红专（~~湖南长沙理工大学外国语学院教授~~），何健（~~湖南长沙理工大学外国语学院教授~~），李春华（~~湖南长沙理工大学外国语学院教授~~），杨丁秀（~~湖南长沙理工大学外国语学院教授~~），潘莹（~~湖南长沙理工大学外国语学院教授~~），冯春、肖健玲（~~湖南长沙理工大学外国语学院教授~~），唐佳青（~~湖南长沙理工大学外国语学院教授~~），杨龙秀（~~湖南长沙理工大学外国语学院教授~~），金燕萍（~~湖南长沙理工大学外国语学院教授~~），罗春霞（~~湖南长沙理工大学外国语学院教授~~），周雪婷（~~湖南长沙理工大学外国语学院教授~~）。

本书参阅了国内外出版的大量资料，参考书目附在书后，谨向参考文献的作者表示感谢。在本书的编写过程中，陈建生教授在百忙之中，对书稿作了认真细致的审阅，在此表示感谢。

认准我们的《大学英语口语教程》，书到成功。阅读之际，请对此书的不当之处批评指正。

编者



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Unit 1

Greetings and Introduction



(员 员) 员 员 员 员 员 员 员 员

When people greet each other, they also address^④ each other. In English, there are many different forms of address, which are used for different people, at different times, and in different situations. The most common form to address someone is to put Mr. , Miss. , or Ms. ^⑤ in front of the last name. In a shop or restaurant, a customer may be addressed as “Sir” or “Ma’am”. ^⑥ In formal situations, people use words like “Doctor”^⑦ or “Professor” to address someone who has these titles. But we cannot use the word “Teacher” to address a teacher as we do in Chinese. We can’t say “Hello, Teacher Wang !” or “Good morning, teacher !” Instead, we can say “Hello, Mr. Wang” or “Good morning, Mr. Wang !”

(283 words)

(圖) 陳國興與曹錕

When you want two people to know each other, you should introduce them. For example, if you are with your friends and you meet with someone you

know, it is always polite to introduce them to one another. Usually the English are a little formal and they may not go beyond “Good morning” without being introduced. The Americans are somewhat more casual. They may start a conversation without being introduced.

In the West, it is common to introduce women before men, old people before young people and people with higher positions before people with lower positions. You should introduce a man to a woman, a younger person to an older person of the same sex; an unmarried woman to a married woman, and children to adults. When introducing a friend to your boss or teacher, you may start your conversation as follows: “Mr. Li, may I introduce Zhang, my friend?” or “Zhang, it is with great pleasure that I introduce you to Mr. Li.” Sometimes it is necessary for you to introduce yourself. For instance, at a meeting or interview you need to let the interviewer or the manager know you, you might say, “May I introduce myself? My name is . . .” or “How do you do? I’m . . .”

In American culture, eye contact is particularly important. This is especially true if you are meeting an American for the first time. It is usual to look directly into the eye.

Most Americans are sensitive^⑧ about conversational distance. In normal conversations, a distance closer than an arm’s length will make them uncomfortable and they will back up. Therefore, you should not get too close. (276 words)

2. Words and Expressions

- ① acquaintance [ə'kweintəns] *n.* a person whom one knows 熟人
- ② maintain [men'tein] *v.* to keep up or carry on; continue 维持或保持; 继续
- ③ formulaic [fɔ:mju:'leik] *adj.* 根据公式的; 俗套的
- ④ address [ə'dres] *v.* to speak to 与……说话, 称呼某人
- ⑤ Ms. [miz] *n.* [缩] (=Miss/Mrs/) 女士, 小姐 (用在婚姻状况不明的女子姓名前)
- ⑥ ma'am [mæm, mɑ:m 弱读 məm] *n.* used as a form of polite address for a woman <口> 夫人, 太太, 女士, 小姐 (对妇女的礼貌称呼)
- ⑦ Doctor ['dɒktə] *n.* used as a title and form of address for a person holding the

degree of doctor 博士

- ⑧ sensitive [ˈsensitiv] *adj.* susceptible to the attitudes, feelings, or circumstances of others 敏感的, 易受他人的态度、感情或情况影响的

3. Dialogues

情景对话

(Windy and Mary are new college students. This is their first meet on the campus.)

A: Hello! My name is Windy. Are you a new student?

B: Yes, I am. My name is Mary. Are you new, too?

A: Yes, I am. What are you studying here?

B: Accounting. What about you?

A: Engineering. But I may change to economics later.

B: Do they let you change your course^①?

A: I hope so! By the way, where're you from?

B: Xi'an. What about you?

A: I'm from Shandong.

(A—Windy; B—Mary)



情景对话

(Lin and Susan are second year students studying economics in Changsha University of Science and Technology. In the English corner they first know a new friend Tom, an oversea student from Australia.)

A: Hello! My name is Lin Tao, a second year student studying economics here. Are you coming from the United States?

B: No, I come from Australia. I'm studying Chinese. I'm very pleased to make



your acquaintance^②.

A : Glad to meet you, too. Is this the first time for you to be in China ?

B : No, I have travelled to Guilin and Kunming before. And I like China very much. So I come to China to study Chinese.

A : Oh ! Why could you speak Chinese so well ? I like traveling also. Maybe, we would go somewhere together.

B : That's great. Lin, who's the tall girl with long and black hair ? I think I have seen her before.

A : That's Susan. Susan, let me introduce you Tom, my new friend coming from Australia.

C : How do you do ? Tom.

B : How do you do ? I'm very glad to have this opportunity to meet you^③.

C : Oh ! Are you the tall boy playing tennis, often in the stadium ?

B : Oh, yes ! You like playing tennis too. Why are you looking so familiar ? Can't we sit down somewhere and talk ?

C : Sure. There are some seats over there in the corner.

A : That's a good idea. Well, we are going to hold a tennis match in our department. Is it right, Susan ?

C : That's right. We invite Tom to come and play ? Is that Ok with you, Tom ?

B : That would be fine. When is it ?

A : Next Saturday.

(Lin—A ; Tom—B ; Susan—C)

4. Notes

① change course **转换专业**

② I'm very pleased to make your acquaintance. (Br. E) **你好，很荣幸认识您。**

③ How do you do ? I'm very glad to have this opportunity to meet you. (formal)
(用于第一次见面或正式场合) 你好，很高兴有机会认识你。

5. Practice

（员 唠嗑造辛燥燥

In the first English class, English teacher Miss Li would like to know her students well. Also you need to know your classmates so that you could help each other in the coming lessons. Please give a self-introduction. You may tell about your age, hobbies, families, personality and life experience according to the information below.

Hobby	basketball, football, ping-pong, tennis ball, swimming, dancing, writing, reading, mountain climbing, skating . . . be keen on, like, be fond of, develop a good habit of, be good at, introduce me to a new world, bring myself to, open up for me a new horizon, become part of my life . . .
Family	nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, teacher, lawyer/attorney, government employee, businessman/merchant . . . help each other in times of need, look after, make a living, earn their living, keep in frequent touch with relatives . . .
Personality	ambitious, self-confident, reliant, diligent, active, quiet, moderate, optimistic, pessimistic, enthusiastic, benevolent . . . isolate oneself from society, be good at, get accustomed to, meet with difficulties in, get close to, gain experience of society, take up part-time job . . .
Life experience	childhood, teenager, student, adult, etc.

（圆 唠嗑造辛燥燥

① Work in pairs. You start a conversation by choosing one of the following openings in Column A. Your partner would give a proper response in Column B.

You may go further into a topic both of you are interested in. You may refer to the following functional expressions.

Column A	Column B
1. It's been a long time. How's everything?	a. Yes, in Paris, to be exact.
2. Fancy meeting you here!	b. Just fine.
3. Feeling any better today.	c. Small world, isn't it?
4. The very person I was after.	d. What's up?
5. What! You again?	e. Very well, then, and you?
6. Hi! I'm Peter Davis.	f. I'm Linda Smith. Nice to meet you.
7. Say, don't I know you from somewhere?	g. Well, I'm not so sure.
8. Excuse me, have you got a light by any chance?	h. Really annoying!
9. Sorry to interrupt you, but do you happen to know where our hostess is?	i. It's a real surprise.
10. Isn't it beautiful?	j. Sure. Here you are.
11. What dreadful weather!	k. What a lovely day!
12. May I introduce you to Mr. Li?	l. Nice to meet you, Mr. Li.
13. Allow me to introduce myself: Peter Davis.	m. I'm extremely well, thank you.
14. Excuse me, haven't we met somewhere before?	n. How do you do, Mr. Davis?
15. How are you?	o. Yes, over there with Mr. Davis.

Key : 1—b 2—i 3—m 4—d 5—c 6—f 7—g 8—j
9—o 10—k 11—h 12—l 13—n 14—a 15—e

② Take Dialogue A and Dialogue B as examples and make new dialogues according to the following situations. Try to pay attention to the proper words and expressions you use in different situations. You may refer to the functional

expressions given below.

1. You meet an old friend you haven't seen for a long time in the street.
2. You introduce your classmates to your foreign friends in the English corner.
3. You go to see one of your friends who is ill in hospital.
4. You meet your Chinese history teacher Mr. Qiao on the campus. You are supposed to be coming from Australia.

云灶槽梁比巷增期察译

Items	Openings	Responses
Greetings		
Greetings	Good morning. / Good afternoon. / Good evening. Long time no see. What a pleasant surprise! How nice to see you again.	Good morning! / Good afternoon! / Good evening! Yes, it's been a long time / a while. Yeah! / Right! It's a real surprise!
Asking about someone's health	Feeling any better today? How are you doing?	I'm extremely well, thank you. Can't complain. Not too bad.
Wanting to catch up with the other person's news	How's everything going for you these days? How are things with you? How are you getting on?	Extremely well, thank you. / Very well indeed, thank you. (Br. E.) / Very well, thank you. Everything is extremely well/ quite well/ very well, thank you. Fine, and you? / Okay, and you? / Pretty good, and you? / Not bad, and you? / So-so, and you?

	Openings	Responses
Introductions		
Introducing yourself	Allow me to introduce myself. I'm... / May I introduce myself? I'm... If you don't mind, I'd like to introduce myself. I'm... Excuse me, I don't think we've met before. My name is...	I'm... I'm very pleased to make your acquaintance. I'm... (I'm) delighted to meet you, Mr. ... I'm... How do you do? I'm very glad to have the opportunity to meet you.
Introducing someone	Oh, ... I'd like you to meet... / I'd like to introduce... It is with great pleasure that I introduce to you... May I introduce / present... / Let / Allow me to introduce...	It is a great honor / delight / pleasure to meet you, ... How do you do? I'm very glad to have the opportunity to meet you. How do you do? I'm very pleased to make your acquaintance.
Starting a conversation		
Interrupting into a conversation	Say, don't I know you from somewhere? Excuse me, aren't you Peter Green? Excuse me, have you got a light by any chance? Excuse me, haven't we met somewhere before? Sorry to trouble you, but do you happen to know when the museum opens?	Yes, in Beijing. Yes, that's right. Sure, here you are. Well, I'm not so sure. Yes, nine o'clock!

	Openings	Responses
<i>Commenting on the weather</i>	Cold weather, isn't it ? / Dreadful weather, don't you think ? Freezing, isn't it ? Nice day, isn't it ?	Yes, it is. / Really annoying ! What a lovely day !

猿 员 员 噪 责 宰 燥 噪

① You have studied in university for several weeks. Of course, you have made some acquaintances. One day, someone comes to visit you. You need to introduce her /him to your roommates. Follow the pattern below and select from the following list the proper ways of introduction and responses according to your friends' age, sex, social status and her/his relationship with you. You may take turns to make this conversation.



Model

Wangfei : Hi ! Lijun, I'd like you to meet my father, an engineer. Father, this is my roommate, our monitor.

Lijun : How do you do ? Uncle Wang.

Mr. Wang : How do you do ?

People to be introduced	Sex	Age	Relationship with you
Jim	Male	18	Country fellow
Ted	Male	30	Uncle
Jenny	Female	32	English teacher
Tom	Male	19	Close friend
Dr. Xu	Male	45	Professor

② Work in groups of several students. You are very happy to be back again after May Day holiday. You greet each other first and talk about your exciting

holiday. First greet each other with the expressions you have learned in this unit. Then, the exciting holidays you are going to tell each other are suggested below for your reference.

Holiday plans	Related words and phrases to the topic
<i>Go shopping</i>	Friendship Store, Shaoshan Road, Bus No 104, crowded people, all kinds of commodities, I need. . . , I'm looking for. . . , I've got. . . , a pair of red shoes, Size 36, it fits me so much.
<i>A visit to the West Lake</i>	In the beautiful and fertile shores of the East China Sea, near the mouth of the Hangzhou Bay ^① , an area of 5.6 square kilometers, Mid-lake Pavilion ^② , Ruan Gong Mound ^③ , the three islets of lesser yingzhou ^④ , the Solitary Hill ^⑤ , Bai Causeway ^⑥ , Su Causeway ^⑦ , Lingyin Monastery ^⑧ , Cold Spring ^⑨ , Dragon Well ^⑩ .
<i>A visit to Guilin</i>	In the Northeast of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, be famous for its green hills, clear waters, fantastic caves and spectacular rocks, known as the “finest mountains and rivers under heaven”, Li River, Qixing Park ^⑪ , Duxiu Peak ^⑫ , Yangshuo ^⑬ .
<i>See a movie “the Lord King”</i>	Completely amazing, brilliant, fantastic (the movie), incredible (the acting). Be written between 1937 and 1948, win Oscars for best picture and best director. If you have a heart, then you will love this movie. There is too much emotion in it.

Notes

① Hangzhou Bay 杭州湾

② Mid-lake Pavilion 湖心亭

③ Ruan Gong Mound 阮公墩

④ three islets of lesser yingzhou 三个小瀛州

⑤ the Solitary Hill 孤山

⑥ Bai Causeway 白堤

⑦ Su Causeway 苏堤

⑧ Lingyin Monastery 灵隐寺